

Maine State Library
Maine State Documents

Labor Standards Documents

Labor

1-1-1991

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1989

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

Follow this and additional works at: http://statedocs.maine.gov/bls_docs

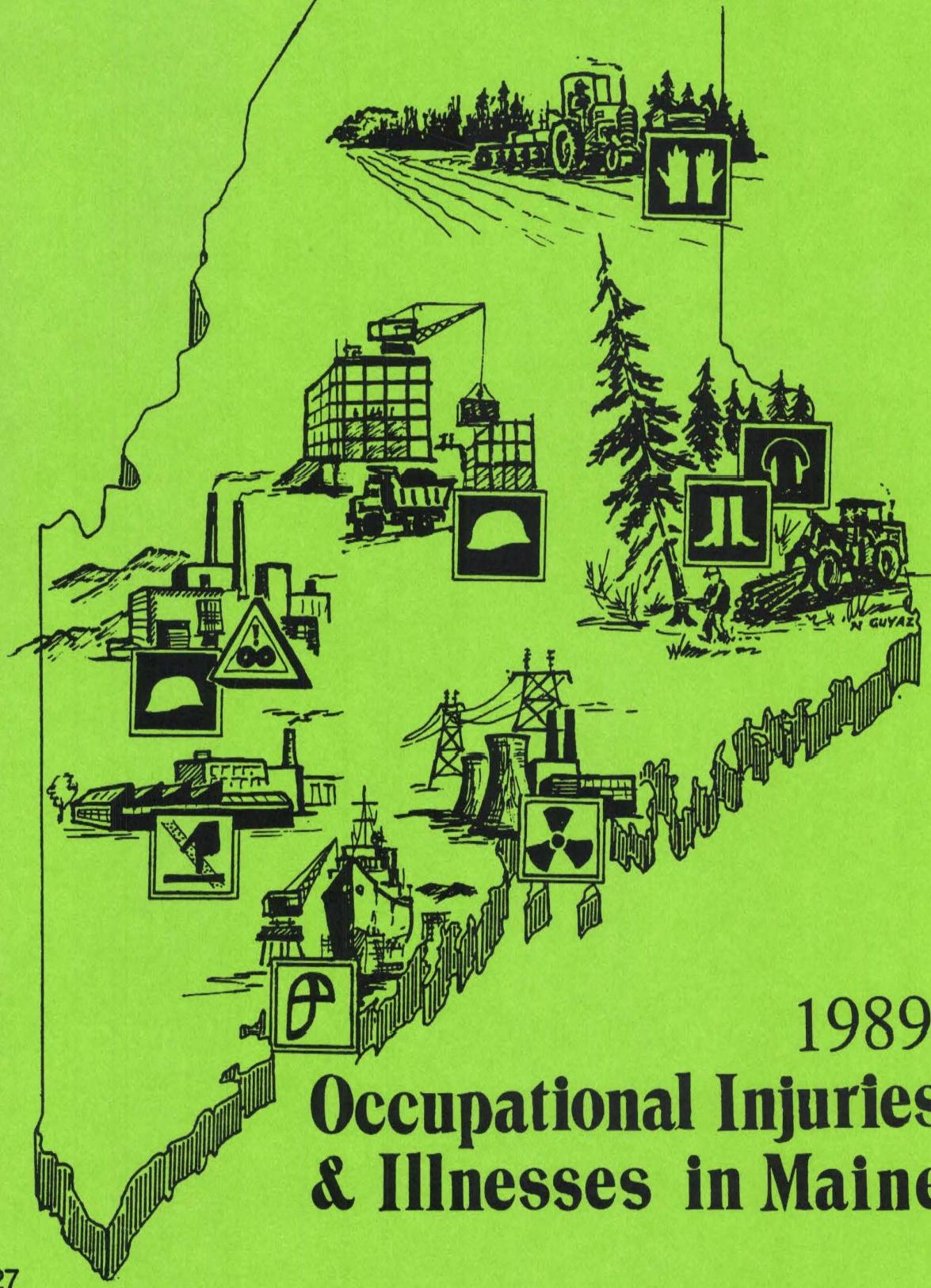
Recommended Citation

Maine Department of Labor and Maine Bureau of Labor Standards, "Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1989" (1991).
Labor Standards Documents. Paper 92.
http://statedocs.maine.gov/bls_docs/92

This Document is brought to you for free and open access by the Labor at Maine State Documents. It has been accepted for inclusion in Labor Standards Documents by an authorized administrator of Maine State Documents. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS
Research and Statistics Division



1989

**Occupational Injuries
& Illnesses in Maine**

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE
1989**

Prepared By:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division

John L. Rioux, Director

Bradford L. Brown, Planning & Research Associate II

Terry M. Hathaway, Secretary

January, 1991

In Cooperation With

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Grant No. 40F00012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NARRATIVE

	PAGE
Introduction.....	1
I. 1989 Survey Highlights	2
II. What is an Incidence Rate?	3
III. Maine's Consultation and Training Programs and Low Interest Loan Program.....	5
IV. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates	6
V. Lost Workdays and Lost Workday Incidence Rates	8
VI. Occupational Illnesses	9
VII. Industry Division Analysis	12
VIII. Analysis of Major Industry Groups.....	21
IX. Incidence Rates By Company Size.....	25
X. Maine Compared to the Other States and to the United States	26

TEXT TABLES

A. Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1978-1989	9
B. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1988-1989	10
C. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1988-1989	12
D. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1988-1989	14
E. Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1988-1989	15
F. Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1989	15
G. Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989	21
H. Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989	22
I. Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989	23
J. Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989	24
K. Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1988-1989	25
L. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1989	26
M. Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1989	27

Table of Contents
(Continued)

FIGURES

	PAGE
1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1978-1989	6
2. Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1978-1989	7
3. Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Category, Maine, 1978-1989	8
4. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1978-1989	11
5. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Division, Maine, 1989.....	13
6. Percent Distribution by Division, of Employment, Total Cases and Injuries, Maine, 1989.....	16
7. Twelve-year History of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry.....	17
8. Twelve-year History of the Construction Industry.....	17
9. Twelve-year History of the Manufacturing Industry	18
10. Twelve-year History of the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry.....	18
11. Twelve-year History of the Wholesale Industry	19
12. Twelve-year History of the Retail Industry	19
13. Twelve-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry	20
14. Twelve-year History of the Services Industry	20

MAJOR TABLES

Table 1: Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1989	28
Table 2: Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1989	34
Table 3: Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1989	40
Table 4: Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1989	46
Table 5: Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1989.....	52
Table 6: Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1989.....	58

APPENDICES

A. Scope of the Survey and Technical Notes.....	65
B. Form 200-S.....	67
C. Recordkeeping Summary	69
D. 1988 Incidence Rates, All States and the United States	71
E. Reliability of the Estimates.....	72
F. Glossary.....	73
G. Comments Form	77
H. Order Form	79

INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations that applied to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the OSH Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries which involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid (see Appendix C for the distinction between medical treatment and first aid). It is hoped that keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of maintaining safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. BLS created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The recordkeeping system is designed to assist the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in establishing standards and identifying hazardous industries. The survey is intended to provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating state agencies with a statistical base. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

Survey year 1989 represents the eighteenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This publication examines trends and patterns in the information collected over the past 12 years in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

The industry groupings are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. In 1987, the manual was updated to reflect changes in the economy's industrial makeup. For calendar year 1988, two sets of estimates were run, one based upon the industry groupings in the older, 1972 manual and one based upon groupings in the 1987 manual. Unlike previous publications, the 1989 publication is based upon the industry groupings in the updated 1987 manual. Caution should be taken when comparing the 1988 rates in the 1989 publication with those in the 1988 publication, because they are slightly different due to the fact that some companies shifted into new groupings in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Additionally, any presentation of data involving more than two years (1988 and 1989) will include a comparison of different industry groupings.

I. 1989 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- * Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 14.5 cases for every 100 full-time workers in 1989. This statistic represents an increase of 1.4 percent over the 1988 total case incidence rate of 14.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.
- * In the private sector in Maine, an average of 1 in 8 workers suffered a recordable occupational injury or illness during 1989.
- * There were approximately 53,060 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1989, of which slightly more than half, about 27,300, involved one or more lost workdays (includes both days away from work and restricted workdays). This statistic represents an increase in total cases of about 890, or 1.7 percent, from 1988 to 1989.
- * About 91 percent of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1989 were injuries; only 9 percent were illnesses.
- * There were approximately 48,140 recordable injuries in Maine in 1989, about 360 fewer cases than in 1988.
- * The estimated number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries increased in 1989 by nearly 15,170 to 556,190 days lost. This figure was an increase of 2.8 percent over 1988 figures.
- * The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased 34.1 percent to over 4,920 cases. The number of workdays lost due to illnesses increased by over 31 percent, to approximately 94,670 days in 1989. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma increased 50.8 percent. Three other illness categories increased in 1989, while three others decreased.
- * In 1989 there were an estimated 650,860 lost workdays recorded. Of these, approximately 476,180 were days away from work and 174,680 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1989, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of over 2,600 worker years of labor. This figure represents a substantial increase from 1988 when over 2,450 worker years were lost.
- * On the average, each lost workday case in 1989 resulted in 24 workdays lost, up from last year's figure of 23 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1989 involved an average of 22 lost workdays, while occupational illnesses accounted for 41 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.
- * From 1988 to 1989, total case incidence rates increased for five industry divisions and decreased for three industry divisions. Agriculture (+19 percent) and Finance (+12 percent) increased the most, while Transportation (-26 percent) experienced the largest decrease in its total case rate.

II. WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

In the annual Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Survey, data is collected from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply examining the number of injuries and illnesses for different industries, meaningful comparisons would be difficult because of the various size workforces and different patterns of working hours. More information is needed than just the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the number of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all of the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, known as the number of exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time equivalent workers (200,000 exposure hours). The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed is as follows (in all cases, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent the number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers):

$$\text{INCIDENCE RATE (IR)} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

N= NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

EH= TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES IN ONE YEAR,
EXCLUDING VACATION & SICK LEAVE

An example of the calculation of incidence rate follows:

FIRM X

Number of cases=5
Number of employees=15
Hours worked per week=30
Weeks worked per year=50

$$EH=15 \times 30 \times 50=22,500$$

$$IR=5 \times 200,000 / 22,500=44.4$$

FIRM Y

Number of cases=15
Number of employees=50
Hours worked per week=40
Weeks worked per year=50

$$EH=50 \times 40 \times 50=100,000$$

$$IR=15 \times 200,000 / 100,000=30.0$$

This example exhibits the usefulness of incidence rates. By just comparing the number of cases, it appears that Firm Y had a poorer safety record than Firm X. However, by comparing incidence rates, which compares both firms at a common base, Firm Y actually has a better safety record.

An incidence rate can be calculated for injuries, illnesses, or the sum of both. Within any of these categories, rates can be identified for total cases, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or total lost workdays. In bold print below, you will find a list of various incidence rates that you can compute. Use the numbers on your OSHA 200 log form for the columns specified and plug the figure into the formula in place of N.

***Total Case Incidence Rate = Columns 1+2+6+8+9+13**

***Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate = Columns 2+9**

***Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays =
Columns 6+13**

***Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate = Columns 4+5+11+12**

***Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Columns 4+11**

***Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Columns 5+12**

***Total Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 1+2+6**

***Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Column 2**

***Injury Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays =
Column 6**

***Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 4+5**

***Injury Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 4**

***Injury Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 5**

***Total Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 8+9+13**

***Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Column 9**

***Illness Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays =
Column 13**

***Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 11+12**

***Illness Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 11**

***Illness Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 12**

III. MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. These services are provided free of charge. Since Maine is a Federal OSHA state, the Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner in an attempt to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

-assist Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.
-offer penalty-free and cost-free safety and health inspections.
-discuss the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.
-provide a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.
-offer a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
-offer assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.
-offer assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.
-offer training in many occupational safety and health topics.

If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 289-6460, or write to State House Station #82, Augusta, Maine 04333.

MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM

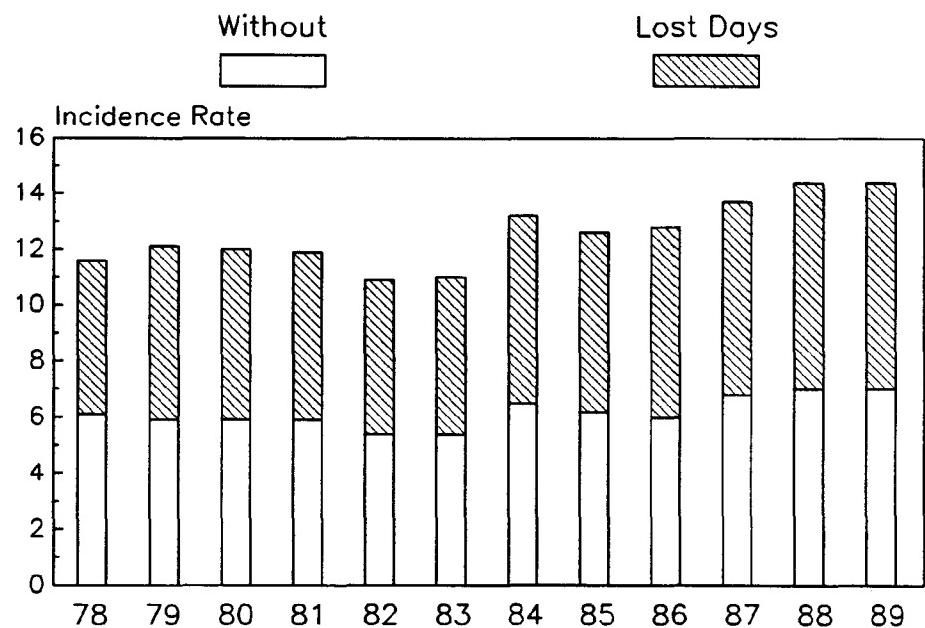
The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided at 3 percent interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 289-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 289-FAME.**

IV. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 14.5 cases for every 100 full-time workers in Maine in 1989. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 440,000 workers in Maine's private sector. Lost workday cases (those involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 7.4 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 7.0.

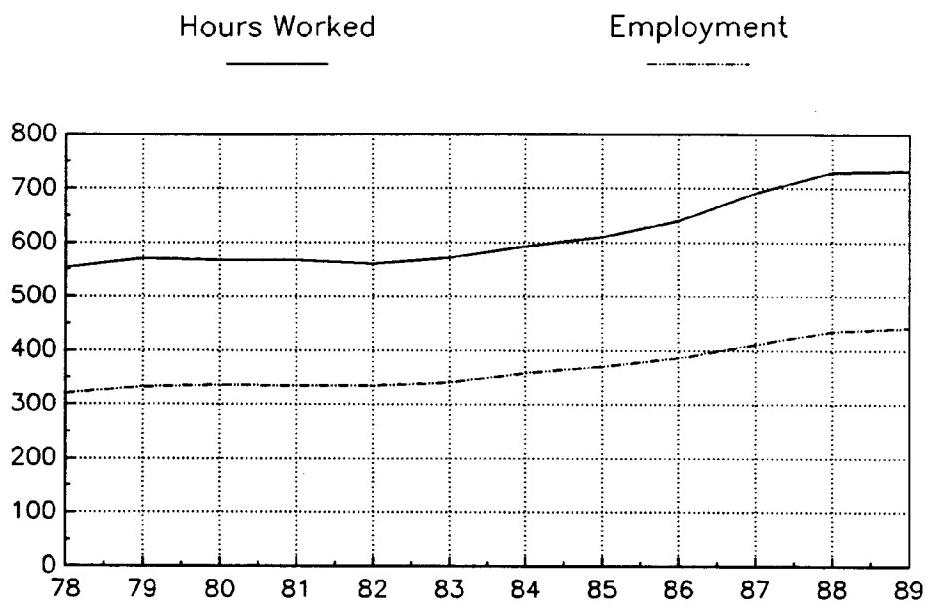
In 1989 the total case incidence rate and the lost workday case rate each increased 1.4 percent over 1988. Both of these rates represent the highest ever recorded in those categories. The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays remained unchanged from the 1988 rate of 7.0.

Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Maine 1978-1989



As illustrated in Figure 2, the total hours worked and the annual average employment have increased each year since 1982. From 1988 to 1989, increases slowed to about 0.4 percent in hours worked and about 1.2 percent in employment in the private sector.

Figure 2. Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment
Maine 1978-1989



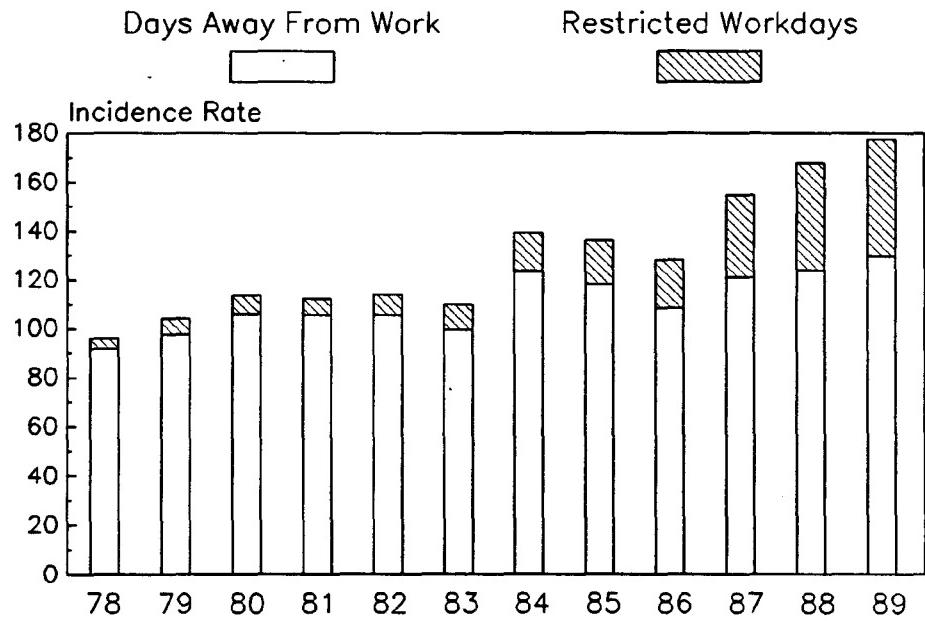
V. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays include days that an employee is totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work activity is restricted. Restrictions occur when an employee is transferred to another job temporarily, the employee is only able to work part time on his/her normal job because of the injury or illness, or the employee works full time on his/her regular job but can't do all activities normally associated with the job (e.g., a lifting restriction of 30 pounds). The day an injury occurs or the day an illness is recognized are not counted. The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1989 was 177.6 days for every 100 workers. This figure can be broken down as follows: 129.9 days away from work and 47.7 days of restricted work activity.

The lost workday incidence rate nearly doubled between 1972 and 1980. The average yearly change was about 9 percent. After rising to an all-time high in 1984 (139.4), the lost workday incidence rate declined in 1985 and 1986. Since 1986, the rate has increased each year. The 1989 rate is over 27 percent higher than the 1984 rate.

Days away from work made up 73 percent of all lost workdays in 1989. In 1989, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity rose by 8.7 percent over the 1988 rate. This rate has increased for ten of the last twelve years.

**Figure 3. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category
Maine 1978-1989**



VI. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses include anything developed over time, such as tendonitis or carpal tunnel syndrome. In 1989, Maine's private sector recorded 1.3 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This figure represents an increase of 30.0 percent over 1988. The incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays increased to 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. The lost workday rate due to illnesses increased from 19.8 days per 100 full-time workers in 1988 to 25.8 days in 1989, an increase of 30 percent. In 1989, 9.0 percent of all recordable cases were classified as illnesses.

Text Table A: Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1978-1989

Survey Year	Incidence Rates			Percent of All Cases That were Illnesses
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	
1978	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	3.0	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	4.8	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	5.9	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	9.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	9.8	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	17.7	6.9
1988	1.0	0.5	19.8	7.0
1989	1.3	0.6	25.8	9.0

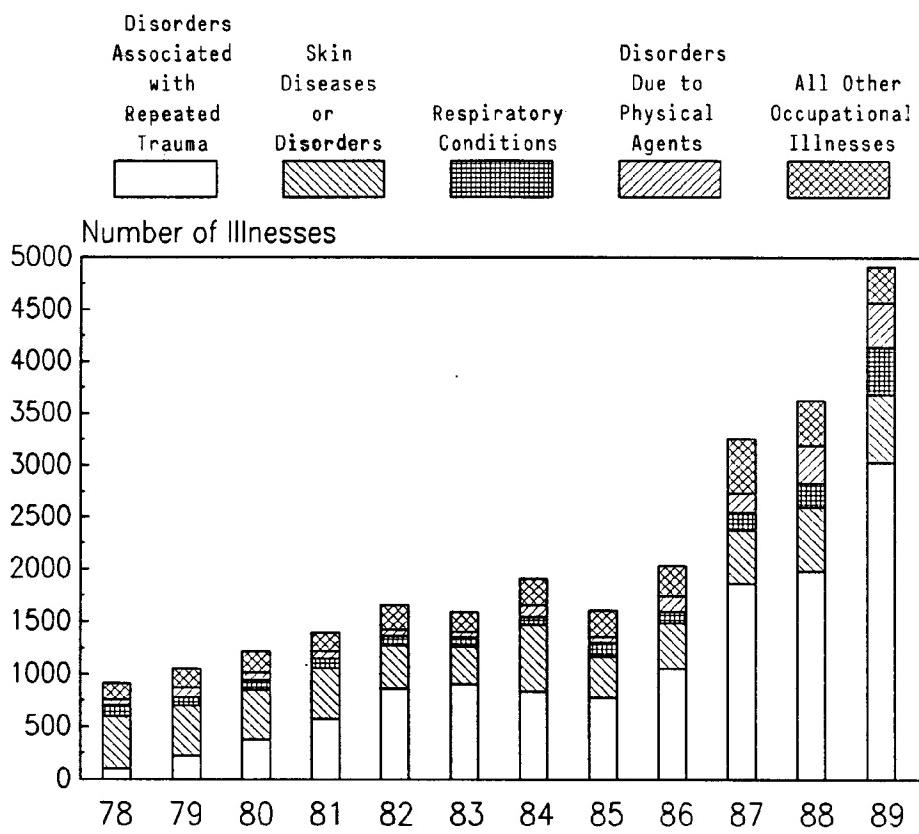
As shown in Text Table B, the estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 34.2 percent from 1988 to 1989. Of the seven illness categories (see Appendix F for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category), four reported increases: disorders associated with repeated trauma, including tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome, increased by nearly 51 percent and accounted for approximately 62 percent of all occupational illnesses in 1989; respiratory diseases and disorders increased by about 99 percent; disorders due to physical agents rose by over 17 percent; and occupational skin diseases and disorders increased by over 6 percent. Those categories with a lower number of reported case were: dust diseases of the lung (-51 percent); poisoning (-44 percent); and the "all other" occupational illnesses category (-12 percent).

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1988-1989

Category of Illness	Number of Illnesses		
	1988	1989	%Chg
Total all Categories	3670	4925	34.2
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	2012	3035	50.8
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	615	651	5.9
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	231	459	98.7
Disorders due to physical agents	363	424	16.8
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	75	42	-44.0
Dust diseases of the lung	51	25	-51.0
All other occupational illnesses	320	280	-12.5

Figure 4 illustrates the number of occupational illnesses for each of the past 12 years. Each design represents a specific category of illnesses. The designs are stacked to illustrate the portion of that illness to the total illnesses during a particular year.

Figure 4. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type
Maine 1978-1989



VII. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix F). Data are provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, and Services.

From 1988 to 1989, total case incidence rates increased in five industry divisions and decreased in three divisions. Increases for both total case incidence rates and for lost workday case incidence rates occurred in Agriculture (01-09), Manufacturing (20-39), Wholesale (50-51) and in Finance (60-67).

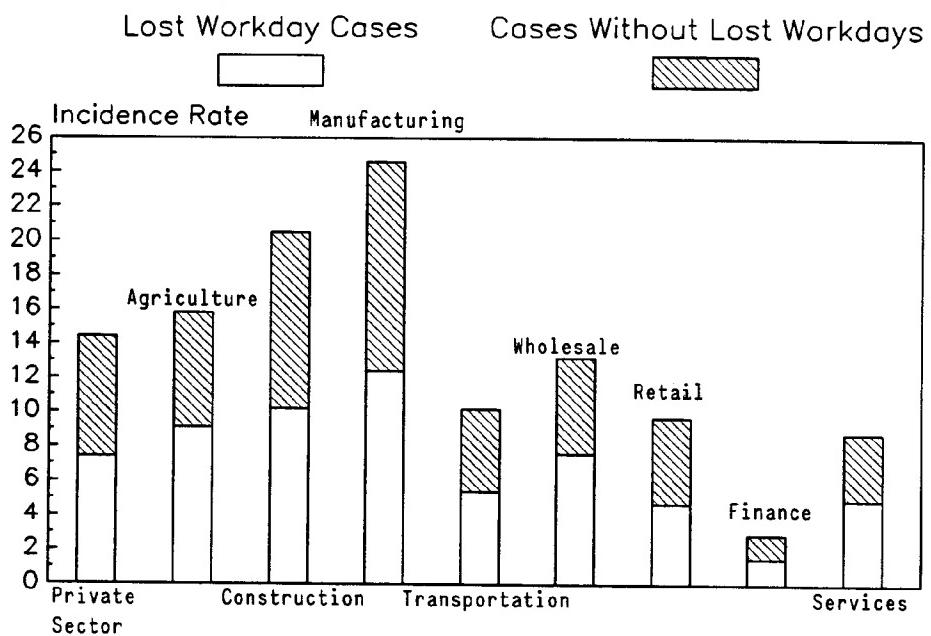
Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1988-1989

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1988	1989	%Chg	1988	1989	%Chg	1988	1989	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	14.3	14.5	1.4	7.3	7.4	1.4	7.0	7.0	0.0
Agriculture (01-09)	13.3	15.8	18.8	7.2	9.1	26.4	6.1	6.7	9.8
Construction (15-17)	20.2	20.6	2.0	10.4	10.2	-2.0	9.8	10.3	5.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	23.3	24.6	5.6	12.1	12.4	2.5	11.1	12.2	9.9
Transportation (40-49)	12.8	10.2	-20.3	7.4	5.4	-27.0	5.4	4.8	-11.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	12.8	13.2	3.1	6.9	7.6	10.1	5.9	5.6	-5.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.9	9.7	-2.0	4.6	4.7	2.2	5.4	5.0	-7.4
Finance (60-67)	2.6	2.9	11.5	1.2	1.5	25.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Services (70-89)	9.0	8.8	-2.2	4.6	4.9	6.5	4.5	3.9	-13.3

Six of the eight industry divisions recorded increases in their lost workday case incidence rates, with the largest increases occurring in Finance (25.0 percent) and Agriculture (26.4 percent).

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays remained the same as in 1988, due to decreases in this rate in four industry divisions.

Figure 5. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type by Division
Maine 1989



The total lost workday incidence rate increased 5.8 percent from 1988 to 1989. This was due to an increase of about 9 percent in the incidence rate for days of restricted activity combined with an increase of nearly 5 percent in the rate of days away from work. The largest increases in total lost workday rates were in Construction (35 percent), Retail (26 percent), and Agriculture (23 percent). Five divisions had increases in incidence rates for both days of restricted activity and days away from work.

Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1988-1989

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates										
	Lost Workdays			=	Days Away From Work			+	Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1988	1989	%Chg		1988	1989	%Chg		1988	1989	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	167.9	177.6	5.8		124.0	129.9	4.8		43.9	47.7	8.7
Agriculture (01-09)	178.6	218.9	22.6		156.7	192.5	22.8		21.9	26.4	20.5
Construction (15-17)	193.9	261.2	34.7		180.5	236.9	31.2		13.4	24.3	81.3
Manufacturing (20-39)	309.3	320.9	3.8		197.5	198.6	0.6		111.8	122.3	9.4
Transportation (40-49)	185.8	124.0	-33.3		165.5	112.4	-32.1		20.3	11.6	-42.9
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	162.7	147.3	-9.5		125.0	117.2	-6.2		37.7	30.1	-20.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	80.4	101.0	25.6		65.0	81.3	25.1		15.4	19.7	27.9
Finance (60-67)	44.7	39.0	-12.8		29.1	32.0	10.0		15.6	7.0	-55.1
Services (70-89)	93.8	102.0	8.7		81.0	85.0	4.9		12.8	17.0	32.8

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1988-1989

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1988	1989	%Chg	1988	1989	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	432.4	443.6	2.6	720.6	733.1	1.7
Agriculture (01-09)	5.4	5.5	1.9	7.5	8.1	8.0
Construction (15-17)	33.4	32.8	-1.8	62.7	58.9	-6.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	108.0	105.5	-2.3	206.8	204.4	-1.2
Transportation (40-49)	20.4	21.1	3.4	38.9	41.7	7.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	25.3	26.0	2.8	48.8	50.1	-2.7
Retail Trade (52-59)	106.5	111.6	4.8	150.2	159.7	6.3
Finance (60-67)	25.1	25.3	0.8	48.6	42.4	-12.8
Services (70-89)	108.1	115.7	7.0	156.4	167.0	6.8

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

The Manufacturing industry decreased in percentage of employment but increased in percentage of total cases. The industry accounted for nearly 24 percent of the private sector employment while recording over 47 percent of all cases and over three-quarters of all illnesses. The Retail Trade and Services industries together accounted for over 51 percent of the total employment, yet together they accounted for only 28 percent of the total cases and 17 percent of the illnesses.

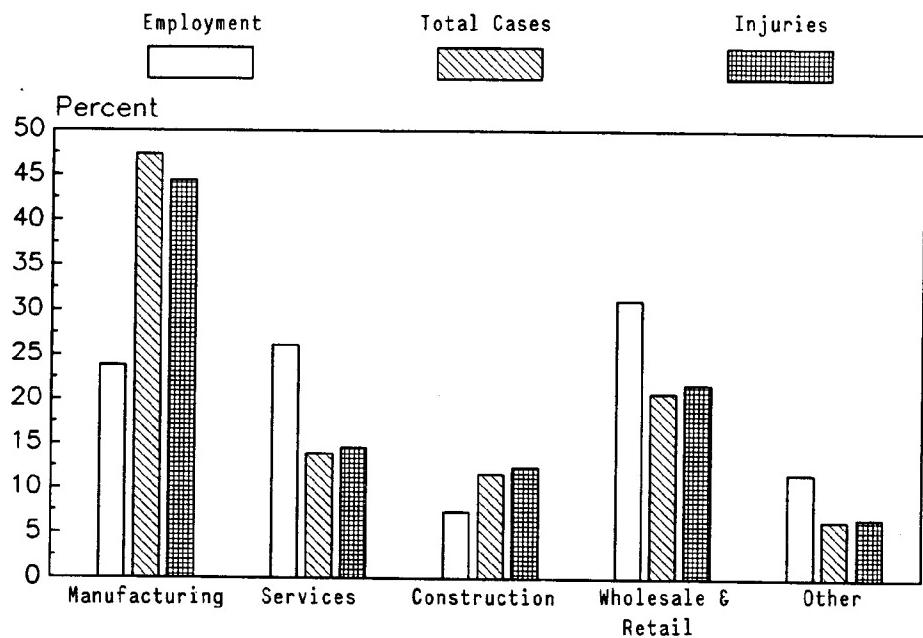
Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1989

Industry (SIC)	Percent Distribution			
	Published Employment	Total Cases	Total Injuries	Total Illnesses
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture (01-02)	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4
Construction (15-17)	7.4	11.4	12.4	2.2
Manufacturing (20-39)	23.8	47.4	44.5	76.1
Transportation (40-49)	4.8	4.0	4.4	0.5
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.9	6.2	6.7	1.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	25.2	14.6	15.1	9.6
Finance (60-67)	5.7	1.2	1.0	2.3
Services (70-89)	26.1	13.9	14.6	7.2

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of the private sector employment, total cases, and injuries in specific Major Industry Groupings during 1989. Manufacturing and Construction, two inherently hazardous industries, have higher percentages of total cases and injuries than they do employment.

Figure 6. Percent Distribution by Division
of Employment, Total Cases, and Injuries
Maine 1989

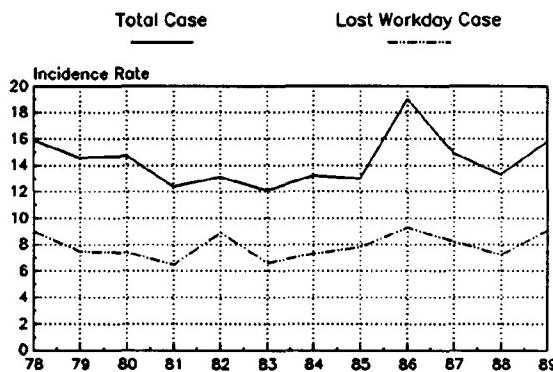


Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry increased 18.8 percent, from 13.3 in 1988 to 15.8 in 1989. The industry experienced a lost workday case rate of 9.1 (an increase of 26.4 percent over 1988), and a rate of 6.7 for cases without lost workdays (also higher than the 1988 rate of 6.1). The lost workday rate increased 22.6 percent to 218.9, a twelve year high. Because the survey does not include agricultural units with less than eleven employees, the statistics may not reflect the experience of the entire agricultural industry.

Figure 7.

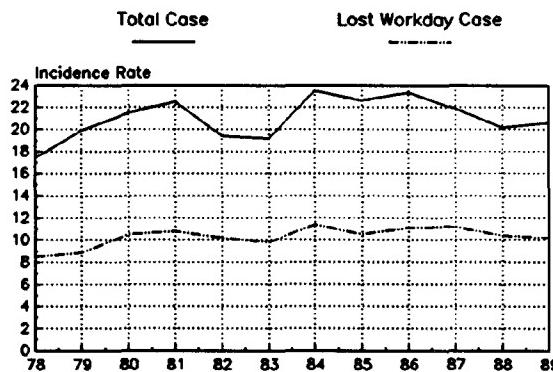
Twelve-year History of the Agriculture,
Forestry, and Fishing Industry
Maine 1978-1989



Construction

The Construction industry had the second highest total case incidence rate of the major industry divisions, behind manufacturing, 20.6 per 100 full-time workers. The 1989 rate was 2.0 percent higher than the 1988 rate of 20.2. This industry, however, had over 11 percent of the total cases and just 7.5 percent of the employment, a reflection of the hazardous nature of the work. The lost workday incidence rate increased by over 34 percent from 193.9 in 1988 to 261.2 in 1989, a twelve year high.

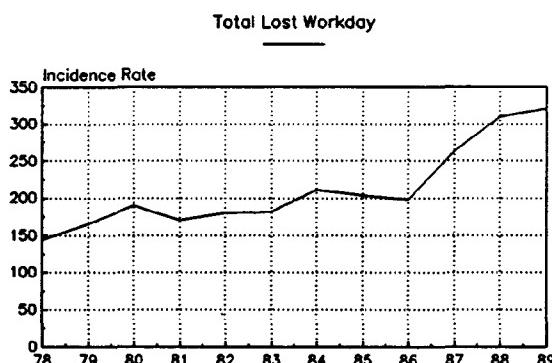
Figure 8. Twelve-year History of the Construction Industry
Maine 1978-1989



Manufacturing

Maine's Manufacturing industry's total case incidence rate increased to its highest level for the third straight year, 24.6 per 100 full-time workers. This increase was 5.6 percent above the 1988 rate of 23.3. This industry accounted for 47 percent of the total cases in the survey but only 24 percent of the employment. The lost workday incidence rate rose 3.8, percent from 309.3 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers in 1988 to 320.9 in 1989, the highest ever recorded. This was also the third straight year the lost workday rate reached its highest total. Of the publishable private sector industries, five experienced total lost workday incidence rates higher than the manufacturing rate: Rubber & Plastic Products, 334.2; Special Trade Contractors, 323.8; Lumber & Wood Products, 317.4; Paper & Allied Products, 314.7; and Leather & Leather Products, 309.5.

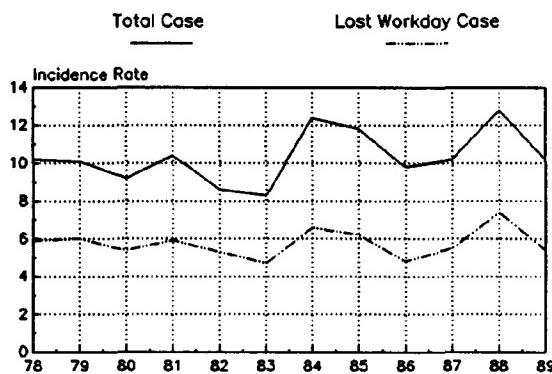
**Figure 9. Twelve-year History of the Manufacturing Industry
Maine 1978-1989**



Transportation & Public Utilities

The Transportation and Public Utilities industry, after reaching its highest rates in 1988, experienced decreases in its total case incidence rate, its lost workday case incidence rate, and its lost workday rate in 1989. The lost workday rate, 124.0 per 100 full-time workers, was its lowest in six years. The Trucking & Warehousing industry had the highest total case incidence rate in this division, 15.0 per 100 full-time workers.

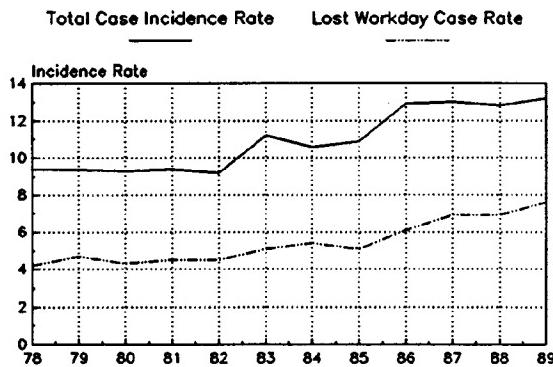
**Figure 10. Twelve-Year History of the
Transportation & Public Utilities Industry
Maine 1978-1989**



Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry's total case incidence rate and lost workday case incidence rate each reached their highest levels in 1989. The lost workday rate, however, decreased 9.5 percent from 1988 to 1989, its first drop since 1985.

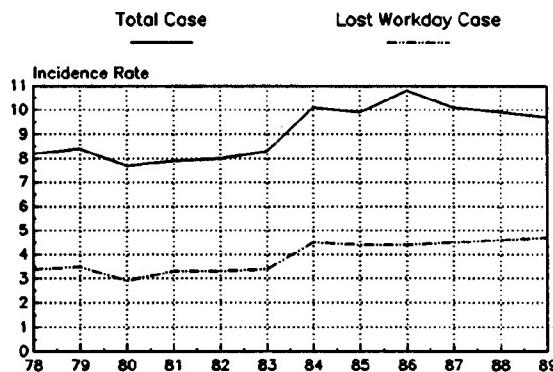
Figure 11. Twelve-year History of the Wholesale Industry
Maine 1978-1989



Retail Trade

Although the total case incidence rate for the Retail Trade industry dropped for the third straight year to 9.7, the lost workday case rate increased for the third straight year. The lost workday rate increased 25.6 percent, from 80.4 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers in 1988 to 101.0 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers in 1989. Restaurants and Food Stores are the two industries with the greatest employment in the retail division. Food Stores had the highest total case incidence rate in this division, with 13.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 12. Twelve-year History of the Retail Industry
Maine 1978-1989

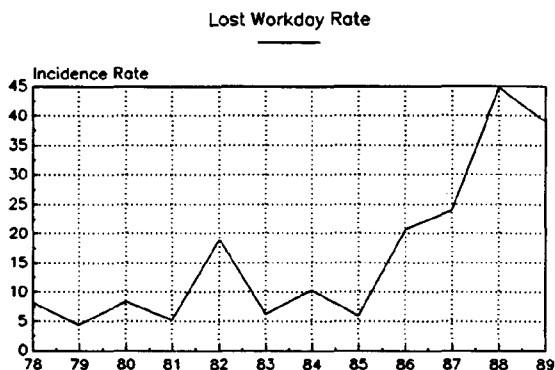


Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This industry has the lowest incidence rates in the survey. This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards being present in these industries than in others. The 1989 total case incidence rate, however, increased from 2.6 in 1988 to 2.9 in 1989. The rate for lost workday cases also increased. The lost workday rate decreased for the first time since 1985 to 39.0 per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 13.

Twelve-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry Maine 1978-1989

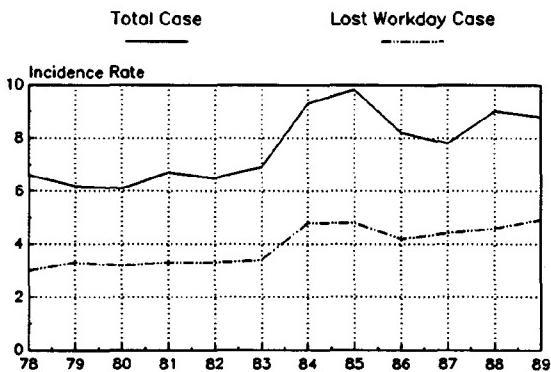


Services

The total case incidence rate for the Services industry dropped from 9.0 in 1988 to 8.8 in 1989. Conversely, the lost workday case rate and the lost workday rate each increased for the third straight year. The lost workday rate of 102.0 was the highest since the all-time high of 110.1 in 1985. The groups with the highest rates in the Service Industries are Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places and Health Services (including Hospitals and Nursing Homes).

Figure 14.

Twelve-year History of the Services Industry Maine 1978-1989



VIII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1989, there were 41 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were publishable. Of these, 21 groups recorded higher total case incidence rates in 1989 than in 1988, while 18 groups experienced declining rates. There were two groups in which incidence rates were not publishable in 1988.

Of these 41 publishable industry groups, Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products (SIC 32) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate, 27.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or about one case for every 3-4 workers. The lowest total case rate was for Insurance Agents & Brokers (SIC 64), with 0.9 cases per 100 workers, or less than one case per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 30 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups, a difference often affected by the hazards encountered in different industries.

In 1989, there were 18 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1988 there were 16 above average groups out of the 44 publishable groups). The Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products industry (SIC 32) moved up from the eighth highest total case incidence rate of the publishable two-digit industries in 1988 to the highest of the publishable two-digit industries in 1989. The Textile Mill Products industry (SIC 22) moved up from fifteenth to seventh. Conversely, the ranking for the Paper & Allied Products industry (SIC 26) dropped from fourth in 1988 to thirteenth in 1989.

The 18 groups with above average total case rates include some from every division except Mining, Retail, and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate. Together, these 18 groups accounted for nearly 34 percent of 1989's total private sector employment, but they experienced about 47 percent of all recordable cases.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	14.3	14.5	7.3	7.4	167.9	177.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod.	32	8	1	22.2	27.1	10.1	10.8	193.5	210.0
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	3	2	24.0	26.7	12.2	14.3	209.5	334.2
Leather & Leather Products	31	6	3	22.7	25.6	11.4	11.9	357.9	309.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	7	4	22.8	23.9	11.1	10.7	186.9	208.1
Food & Kindred Products	20	1	5	27.0	23.6	13.8	13.8	328.1	298.4
Lumber & Wood Products	24	2	6	26.0	22.8	15.6	13.3	426.4	317.4
Textile Mill Products	22	15	7	14.9	22.2	7.5	10.2	152.5	277.3
General Building Contractors	15	9	8	21.9	21.6	11.4	10.5	184.7	193.0
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps	70	*	9	*	20.2	*	14.7	*	110.2
Fabricated Metal Products	34	5	10	23.1	19.9	10.8	12.1	402.4	197.6
Special Trade Contractors	17	10	11	18.0	18.8	9.3	9.9	203.6	323.8
Agricultural Production	01-02	12	12	16.4	18.3	8.5	10.2	337.1	301.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	4	13	23.5	18.1	10.4	8.6	278.3	314.7
Apparel & Other Finished Prod.	23	*	14	*	16.5	*	7.3	*	266.1
Agricultural Services	07	*	15	*	16.0	*	9.3	*	207.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable	51	13	16	15.4	16.0	8.9	9.6	240.8	202.4
Ind. & Comm. Mach. & Comp. Equip.	35	*	17	*	15.1	*	7.4	*	160.8
Trucking & Warehousing	42	11	18	17.5	15.0	10.6	7.9	279.6	216.0

Note: * represents those Industry Groups whose 1988 total case incidence rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

Note: ** represents Industry Groups whose rates were not publishable in 1988.

Text Table H displays the rankings of the 17 above average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Four industry groups had Lost Workday Rates that were at least 75 percent higher than the all-industry lost workday rate: Rubber & Plastic Products, Special Trade Contractors, Lumber & Wood Products, and Paper & Allied Products. The rate for Rubber & Plastic Products jumped from ninth in 1988 to first in 1989 due to a 60 percent increase in the lost workday rate. The Special Trade Contractors jumped from tenth to second due to a 59 percent increase in its lost workday rate.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	177.6
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	334.2
Special Trade Contractors	17	323.8
Lumber & Wood Products	24	317.4
Paper & Allied Products	26	314.7
Leather & Leather Products	31	309.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	301.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	298.4
Textile Mill Products	22	277.3
Apparel & Other Fabric Products	23	266.1
Trucking & Warehousing	42	216.0
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	32	210.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	208.1
Agricultural Services	07	207.1
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	202.4
Fabricated Metal Products	34	197.6
General Building Contractors	15	193.0
Food Stores	54	190.0

If injuries alone were considered, there were 18 groups whose 1989 total case rates exceeded the private sector rate. Of these, three groups, Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Products; Heavy Construction Contractors; and Rubber & Plastic Products had rates that were at least 75 percent higher than the all-industry Injury Incidence Rate. All three construction groups and ten of the manufacturing groups are included in the list.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	13.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	32	26.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	23.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	23.3
Lumber & Wood Products	24	21.8
General Building Contractors	15	21.4
Textile Mill Products	22	20.6
Food & Kindred Products	20	20.3
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, etc.	70	19.9
Special Trade Contractors	17	18.4
Leather & Leather Products	31	18.4
Agricultural Production	01-02	18.2
Fabricated Metal Products	34	16.8
Paper & Allied Products	26	16.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	15.6
Agricultural Services	07	15.3
Trucking & Warehousing	42	14.9
Ind. & Comm. Mach. & Computer Equip.	35	13.7
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	13.2

As shown in Text Table J, ten groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational illnesses that exceeded the all-industry rate. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses is the manufacture of Leather and Leather Products, with a rate more than five times higher than the private sector rate. Diseases due to repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome) account for 75.8 percent of the illnesses in this industry.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1989

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	7.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	20	3.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	3.3
Fabricated Metal Products	34	3.1
Personal Services	72	1.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	1.7
Textile Mill Products	22	1.6
Paper & Allied Products	26	1.5
Ind. & Comm. Machinery & Computer Equip.	35	1.5

IX. INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE

The incidence rates for different size firms vary. Generally, small firms with one to 10 employees have a low total case incidence rate, while firms with 50 or more employees have higher incidence rates. In 1989, companies with 1000 or more employees had the highest total case incidence rate of the size class groupings, 27.0. The incidence rate for Maine's smallest employers rose by over 200 percent from 1988 to 1989. Incidence rates fell for employers with between 4 and 50 employers.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1988-1989

Number of Employees	Incidence Rate		
	1988	1989	%Chg
ALL SIZES	14.3	14.5	1.4
1-3	2.8	8.5	203.6
4-10	5.8	4.6	-20.7
11-19	9.4	8.9	-5.3
20-49	12.9	11.5	-10.9
50-99	16.6	16.7	0.6
100-249	18.3	18.3	0.0
250-499	15.5	16.6	7.1
500-999	15.2	15.0	-1.3
1000+	24.3	27.0	11.1

X. MAINE COMPARED TO OTHER STATES AND TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1989, the total case incidence rate in Maine was over 68 percent higher than in the United States as a whole (14.5 versus 8.6). Similarly, the lost workday case rate was higher by about 85 percent, and the incidence rate for lost workdays was higher by over 125 percent. In every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1989.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9	11.0	0.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	3.0	71.8	24.7	53.3	11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	4.1	0.0	3.5	2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	10.7	56.1	2.7
1976	10.4	1.0	9.2	1.1	4.5	7.1	3.5	6.1	79.2	2.1	60.5	7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	1.1	4.8	6.7	3.8	8.6	87.7	10.7	61.6	1.8
1978	11.7	12.5	9.4	1.1	5.5	14.6	4.1	7.9	96.0	9.5	63.5	3.1
1979	12.1	3.4	9.5	1.1	6.2	12.7	4.3	4.9	104.2	8.5	67.7	6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	0.3
1984	13.2	20.0	8.0	5.3	6.7	19.6	3.7	8.8	139.4	26.6	63.4	8.4
1985	12.5	-5.3	7.9	-1.3	6.2	-7.5	3.6	-2.7	136.6	-2.0	64.9	2.4
1986	12.9	3.2	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2	3.6	unch.	128.2	-6.1	65.8	1.4
1987	13.7	6.2	8.3	5.0	6.9	15.0	3.8	5.5	154.8	20.7	69.9	6.2
1988	14.4	5.1	8.6	3.6	7.4	7.2	4.0	5.3	167.9	8.5	76.1	8.9
1989	14.5	1.4	8.6	unch.	7.4	1.4	4.0	unch.	177.6	5.8	78.7	3.4

Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix (the distribution of total employment in various industries). Obviously, if Maine's private sector has a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than the nation as a whole, the all-industry incidence rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparisons between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared (the United States). A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

The disparity between Maine's rates and national rates exists at the industry division level. In 1989, all of the industry divisions except Transportation & Public Utilities experienced higher adjusted incidence rates in Maine than in the nation as a whole. The discrepancy was highest in Manufacturing and in Wholesale Trade where Maine's adjusted total case rates exceeded the national rates by about 77 percent and 66 percent respectively.

Adjustment for Standard Industry Mix has the effect of reducing Maine's total case rate by about 10 percent. The rate for lost workday cases decreases by about 8 percent and the rate for lost workdays by about 6 percent. Though adjusting Maine's division level rates acts to bring them closer to the national rates, the adjusted rates still exceed the equivalent national rates.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States by Industry Division, 1989

Industry (SIC)	<u>Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers</u>								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	14.5	13.1	8.2	7.4	6.8	3.9	177.6	158.6	74.2
Construction (15-17)	20.6	20.3	14.2	10.2	10.2	6.7	261.2	272.9	141.6
Manufacturing (20-39)	24.6	21.2	12.0	12.4	10.7	5.3	309.5	267.2	98.7
Transportation (40-49)	10.2	9.1	9.1	5.4	4.8	5.2	183.3	105.5	120.0
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	13.2	12.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	3.9	162.1	135.7	70.7
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.7	9.5	8.0	4.7	4.7	3.4	79.1	100.3	59.0
Finance (60-67)	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	0.9	30.4	35.9	16.5
Services (70-89)	8.8	7.9	5.3	4.9	4.3	2.6	96.2	91.0	49.9

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

--28-

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total Cases ⁴	INCIDENCE RATES ³				Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	14.5	7.4	5.8	129.9	177.6	7.0
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	15.8	9.1	8.8	192.5	218.9	6.7
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	16.0	9.3	9.1	177.2	207.1	6.7
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	18.3	10.2	10.2	274.7	301.0	8.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	20.6	10.2	9.4	236.9	261.2	10.3
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	21.6	10.5	10.0	166.1	193.0	11.1
General Contractors - Residential	152	18.8	10.2	9.8	156.6	185.8	8.6
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	26.3	11.0	10.4	183.6	207.4	15.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTCONTRACTORS	16	23.9	10.7	8.3	180.7	208.1	13.2
Highway & Street Construction	161	21.3	9.3	8.1	106.0	120.4	12.0
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	25.7	11.7	8.4	234.1	271.0	14.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	18.8	9.9	9.4	302.4	323.8	8.9
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	17.7	8.0	7.9	220.1	225.7	9.7
Electrical Work	173	16.3	6.2	5.9	308.8	352.6	10.1
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractor	179	19.1	9.6	9.0	213.2	231.6	9.4

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
MANUFACTURING	20-39	24.6	12.4	8.2	198.6	320.9	12.2	
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	23.6	13.8	11.6	216.7	298.4	9.8	
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	23.2	11.0	9.1	187.2	280.4	12.2	
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	24.3	13.9	11.4	150.4	209.0	10.4	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	22.2	10.2	7.9	199.5	277.3	12.0	
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	16.5	7.3	5.3	206.3	266.1	9.2	
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	22.8	13.3	11.3	259.6	317.4	9.4	
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	21.7	14.0	13.3	331.0	348.4	7.7	
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	23.6	13.6	11.2	201.1	273.0	10.0	
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	19.5	11.5	8.5	237.7	324.5	7.9	
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	18.1	8.6	5.7	214.7	314.7	9.5	
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	18.0	8.6	5.8	228.6	332.2	9.4	
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	9.7	4.7	3.8	73.3	103.5	4.9	
Newspapers	271	9.5	3.4	3.0	61.1	81.5	6.1	
Commercial Printing	275	12.6	7.4	5.6	106.0	155.4	5.2	
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	26.7	14.3	9.7	230.3	334.2	12.3	
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	18.8	9.6	6.9	163.6	249.4	9.2	
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	25.6	11.9	8.9	219.0	309.5	13.7	
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	21.8	10.4	8.4	199.2	278.5	11.4	

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE	PRD 32	27.1	10.8	8.5	190.2	210.0	16.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	19.9	12.1	11.5	167.6	197.6	7.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	15.1	7.4	5.7	115.8	160.8	7.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	10.2	4.5	3.8	96.0	130.7	5.7
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	5.6	3.0	2.6	104.6	134.0	2.6
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	10.2	5.4	5.0	112.4	124.0	4.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	15.0	7.9	7.5	200.4	216.0	7.0
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	14.6	7.9	7.5	205.5	221.7	6.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.6	6.2	5.9	73.7	81.1	5.4
Electric Services	491	8.9	3.8	3.7	62.1	66.7	5.1
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10.5	5.4	4.8	89.8	112.1	5.1
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	13.2	7.6	6.6	117.2	147.3	5.6
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	10.3	5.5	4.8	73.5	89.9	4.8
Professional & Commercial Equip. & Supp.	504	3.9	2.3	2.1	33.7	39.8	1.7
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	8.5	3.4	3.3	52.7	62.1	5.1
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	9.3	5.2	5.1	119.7	131.5	4.1

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	16.0	9.6	8.3	159.1	202.4	6.3	
Groceries & Related Products	514	16.9	11.0	9.3	212.1	269.1	5.9	
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	9.7	4.7	4.2	81.3	101.0	5.0	
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPP.	52	10.1	4.9	4.5	76.1	85.3	5.2	
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	12.3	6.1	5.5	94.0	107.6	6.2	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	12.2	6.2	5.8	62.4	68.5	6.0	
Department Stores	531	15.5	7.3	6.8	69.1	75.5	8.1	
FOOD STORES	54	13.1	8.5	7.3	117.9	190.0	4.7	
Grocery Stores	541	14.2	9.3	8.0	129.5	208.7	4.9	
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.7	4.1	4.0	99.3	108.2	5.5	
New & Used Car Dealers	551	10.1	3.7	3.5	111.2	115.5	6.4	
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	3.6	2.6	2.2	155.2	156.8	1.0	
FURNITURE & HOME FURN. STORES	57	4.9	2.0	1.7	100.4	120.1	3.0	
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	6.5	2.4	1.9	109.0	112.8	4.2	
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	8.4	3.8	3.4	60.0	66.4	4.6	

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	9.2	3.2	2.8	55.6	69.9	6.0	
Drug Stores	591	9.8	3.4	2.8	54.6	63.4	6.4	
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	10.3	2.6	2.3	71.8	91.2	7.6	
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	2.9	1.5	1.4	32.0	39.0	1.4	
BANKING	60	2.5	1.2	1.1	28.4	30.2	1.3	
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	2.7	1.7	1.5	36.5	39.2	1.0	
INSURANCE	63	3.9	1.8	1.6	22.1	42.5	2.1	
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERV.	64	1.7	0.3	0.3	52.3	53.0	1.4	
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	8.8	4.9	4.0	85.0	102.0	3.9	
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	20.2	14.7	9.6	79.0	110.2	5.4	
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10.9	5.3	5.0	56.6	63.9	5.6	
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.2	5.3	5.2	169.8	177.5	4.9	
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	4.9	3.9	3.4	104.8	107.2	1.0	
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.8	6.3	5.2	128.5	155.9	4.6	
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	19.4	12.2	10.3	269.7	336.0	7.2	
Hospitals	806	9.4	5.4	4.5	82.8	102.5	4.0	

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	9.2	2.9	2.8	36.8	48.1	6.3	
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	6.1	2.2	2.0	31.2	34.5	3.9	
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.3	1.0	0.9	9.3	10.6	1.3	

-33-

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²							Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	13.1	6.8	5.4	114.1	151.7	6.3	
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	15.3	8.7	8.4	185.3	208.4	6.6	
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	15.3	8.7	8.5	165.5	189.6	6.5	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	18.2	10.1	10.0	273.1	299.5	8.1	
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	20.2	10.1	9.2	232.5	256.5	10.1	
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	21.4	10.3	9.8	161.3	188.2	11.0	
General Contractors - Residential	152	18.6	10.1	9.6	150.4	179.5	8.5	
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	26.1	10.9	10.2	181.0	204.8	15.2	
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	23.4	10.5	8.2	180.4	207.1	12.8	
Highway & Street Construction	161	20.8	9.2	8.0	105.9	120.2	11.7	
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	25.2	11.5	8.3	233.8	269.3	13.7	
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	18.4	9.8	9.2	296.7	317.9	8.6	
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	17.5	8.0	7.8	219.6	225.2	9.5	
Electrical Work	173	15.9	6.0	5.6	308.1	351.9	9.9	
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	18.4	9.3	8.7	208.3	226.2	9.0	

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
MANUFACTURING	20-39	20.9	10.7	7.2	166.7	259.8	10.3	
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	20.3	12.0	10.4	187.0	243.8	8.3	
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	21.3	10.1	8.5	173.7	251.8	11.2	
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	17.3	11.0	9.1	119.3	155.0	6.3	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	20.6	9.7	7.4	183.6	240.7	10.9	
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	13.2	5.7	4.2	146.4	167.7	7.6	
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	21.8	12.7	10.9	245.1	291.8	9.1	
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	21.7	13.9	13.2	330.9	345.5	7.7	
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	22.9	13.1	10.7	178.1	248.0	9.8	
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	17.5	10.2	7.8	212.6	267.1	7.3	
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	16.6	8.0	5.4	189.9	280.6	8.6	
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	16.4	8.0	5.5	201.5	296.5	8.4	
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	9.3	4.3	3.5	65.3	91.0	4.9	
Newspapers	271	9.2	3.1	2.7	48.1	66.0	6.1	
Commercial Printing	275	12.2	7.0	5.4	103.8	145.5	5.2	
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	23.3	12.3	8.2	191.1	263.7	10.9	
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	15.7	7.7	5.9	123.3	166.9	8.0	
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	18.4	8.3	6.5	131.9	165.8	10.1	
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	15.2	6.9	5.7	103.0	133.9	8.3	

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	26.9	10.6	8.5	190.2	205.0	16.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	16.8	9.7	9.2	142.3	160.7	7.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.7	6.8	5.2	100.9	138.7	6.9
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	8.5	3.9	3.4	66.7	86.8	4.6
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	3.7	2.2	2.0	53.6	66.9	1.4
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	10.1	5.3	4.9	108.8	120.1	4.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	14.9	7.9	7.4	199.9	215.3	7.0
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	14.4	7.9	7.4	205.0	221.0	6.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERV.	49	11.5	6.1	5.8	63.6	70.5	5.4
Electric Services	491	8.7	3.6	3.5	50.2	54.3	5.1
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10.0	5.1	4.6	75.4	93.3	4.9
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	12.8	7.4	6.4	110.1	138.0	5.5
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	9.9	5.2	4.7	64.8	79.5	4.7
Professional & Commerc'l Equip. & Supp.	504	3.8	2.1	2.0	3.8	4.5	1.7
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	7.6	2.9	2.9	47.6	53.9	4.7
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	9.2	5.1	5.0	113.5	125.3	4.1

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	15.6	9.4	8.1	153.6	194.2	6.2	
Groceries & Related Products	514	16.6	10.7	9.2	205.2	257.8	5.9	
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	9.1	4.4	4.0	64.6	79.3	4.7	
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPP.	52	9.8	4.6	4.3	68.0	76.7	5.2	
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	12.2	6.0	5.5	93.6	107.3	6.2	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	12.2	6.2	5.8	62.4	68.5	5.9	
Department Stores	531	15.4	7.3	6.8	69.1	75.5	8.1	
FOOD STORES	54	11.8	7.5	6.5	85.7	132.6	4.3	
Grocery Stores	541	12.8	8.3	7.1	94.1	145.6	4.5	
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.3	4.1	4.0	99.3	108.2	5.1	
New & Used Car Dealers	551	9.3	3.7	3.5	111.2	115.5	5.6	
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	3.6	2.6	2.2	155.1	156.7	1.0	
FURNITURE & HOME FURN. STORES	57	4.9	2.0	1.7	100.4	120.1	3.0	
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	6.5	2.4	1.9	109.0	112.8	4.2	
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	8.1	3.6	3.2	29.1	35.3	4.5	

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	8.0	2.9	2.5	41.3	52.1	5.1
Drug Stores	591	9.3	3.2	2.6	50.9	59.7	6.1
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	8.2	2.0	1.8	49.4	61.3	6.2
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	2.4	1.3	1.2	17.3	20.0	1.1
BANKING	60	2.3	1.1	0.9	18.2	19.4	1.2
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	2.3	1.4	1.2	18.2	19.9	0.9
INSURANCE	63	2.6	1.1	1.1	12.0	16.9	1.5
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERV.	64	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.8
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	8.4	4.7	3.9	79.3	94.9	3.7
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	19.9	14.7	9.5	78.8	110.0	5.2
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10.6	5.2	4.9	56.4	63.7	5.4
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.0	5.2	5.2	169.8	176.9	4.7
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	4.9	3.9	3.4	104.8	107.2	1.0
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.4	6.1	5.1	121.8	148.8	4.3
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	19.0	12.0	10.1	267.0	333.2	7.0
Hospitals	806	8.9	5.2	4.3	80.7	99.4	3.7

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.7	2.9	2.8	36.7	48.0	5.8	
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	5.8	2.2	2.0	30.9	34.2	3.6	
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.3	0.9	0.9	9.0	10.3	1.3	

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²							Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.3	0.6	0.4	15.8	25.8	0.7	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	0.5	0.4	0.4	7.2	10.5	0.1	
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	0.7	0.6	0.6	11.7	17.6	0.1	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	—	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.5	4.7	0.2	
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.8	4.8	0.1	
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.3	6.3	0.1	
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.6	0.1	
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.3	
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.7	5.9	0.2	
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	
Electrical Work	173	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.7	0.2	0.2	4.9	5.4	0.5	

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
MANUFACTURING	20-39	3.7	1.7	1.0	31.9	61.1	2.0	
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	3.3	1.8	1.3	29.6	54.6	1.5	
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	1.9	0.9	0.6	13.5	28.7	1.0	
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	7.0	2.9	2.3	31.1	54.0	4.1	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.6	0.6	0.5	15.9	36.6	1.0	
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	3.3	1.7	1.1	59.9	98.5	1.6	
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.9	0.6	0.4	14.4	25.7	0.3	
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	*	*	*	0.1	2.9	-	
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.6	0.5	0.4	23.0	24.9	0.2	
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	2.0	1.4	0.7	25.1	57.4	0.6	
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1.5	0.6	0.4	24.8	34.2	0.9	
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1.6	0.6	0.4	27.1	35.6	1.0	
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	0.4	0.4	0.3	7.9	12.5	-	
Newspapers	271	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.0	15.6	-	
Commercial Printing	275	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.2	9.9	-	
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	3.4	2.0	1.4	39.2	70.5	1.4	
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	3.1	1.8	1.1	40.3	82.4	1.2	
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	7.3	3.7	2.5	87.2	143.7	3.6	
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	6.6	3.5	2.7	96.1	144.6	3.2	

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	0.2	0.2	-	-	5.1	-
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	3.1	2.4	2.3	25.3	36.9	0.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	1.5	0.6	0.5	14.9	22.2	0.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	1.7	0.6	0.4	29.3	43.8	1.1
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	1.9	0.7	0.6	51.0	67.0	1.1
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.9	*
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERV	49	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.1	10.5	-
Electric Services	491	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	12.4	-
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	0.5	0.3	0.2	14.4	18.7	0.3
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	9.3	0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.3	0.3	0.1	8.7	10.5	0.1
Professional & Commercial Equip. & Supp	504	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.9	35.3	-
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	0.9	0.5	0.4	5.0	8.3	0.4
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	6.2	*

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INCIDENCE RATES³

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work		
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.5	8.3	0.1
Groceries & Related Products	514	0.3	0.3	0.2	6.9	11.4	*
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	0.6	0.3	0.3	16.7	21.7	0.3
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPP.	52	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.2	8.6	*
Lumber & Other Building Materials Dealers	521	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	*	-	-	-	-	*
Department Stores	531	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
FOOD STORES	54	1.3	0.9	0.8	32.3	57.4	0.4
Grocery Stores	541	1.4	1.0	0.9	35.4	63.1	0.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.8
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	-
FURNITURE & HOME FURN. STORES	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	-	-	-	-	-	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.3	0.2	0.2	30.9	31.1	0.1

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1.2	0.4	0.3	14.3	17.7	0.9	
Drug Stores	591	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.3	
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	2.0	0.6	0.5	22.4	29.9	1.4	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	0.5	0.3	0.2	14.7	19.0	0.3	
BANKING	60	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.2	10.7	*	
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	0.4	0.3	0.3	18.3	19.4	*	
INSURANCE	63	1.3	0.7	0.5	10.1	25.6	0.6	
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERV.	64	0.8	0.2	0.2	51.1	51.1	0.6	
SERVICES	70-89	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.7	7.1	0.2	
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.1	
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.4	0.2	0.2	6.6	7.1	0.2	
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.7	0.1	
Hospitals	806	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	3.1	0.3	

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.3	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	53,064	27,295	21,241	476,180	174,681	650,861	25,752	24
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	643	370	357	7,819	1,072	8,891	273	24
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	372	217	211	4,124	697	4,821	155	22
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	222	124	123	3,327	319	3,646	98	29
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	6,068	3,015	2,767	69,747	7,142	76,889	3,045	26
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,073	1,004	955	15,934	2,582	18,516	1,068	18
General Contractors - Residential	152	1,095	594	570	9,107	1,697	10,804	500	18
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	977	410	385	6,827	885	7,712	567	19
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,216	544	421	9,202	1,399	10,601	671	19
Highway & Street Construction	161	452	197	172	2,254	306	2,560	255	13
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	764	347	249	6,948	1,093	8,041	416	23
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,779	1,467	1,391	44,611	3,161	47,772	1,306	33
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	519	235	231	6,443	165	6,608	284	28
Electrical Work	173	345	131	124	6,519	925	7,444	214	57
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	796	398	373	8,876	764	9,640	393	24

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	<u>Total Cases⁴</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
MANUFACTURING	20-39	25,156	12,661	8,372	202,949	124,997	327,946	12,488	26
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,496	876	736	13,714	5,174	18,888	620	22
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	425	201	167	3,430	1,709	5,139	224	26
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	322	184	151	1,995	777	2,772	138	15
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,157	534	411	10,398	4,060	14,458	623	27
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	406	180	131	5,069	1,471	6,540	226	36
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2,663	1,560	1,319	30,340	6,766	37,106	1,100	24
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	675	434	413	10,298	542	10,840	239	25
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	734	423	348	6,267	2,240	8,507	311	20
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	705	417	308	8,590	3,135	11,725	287	28
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	3,784	1,791	1,197	44,793	20,873	65,666	1,992	37
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	3,356	1,601	1,091	42,704	19,352	62,056	1,755	39
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	458	224	178	3,471	1,431	4,902	234	22
Newspapers	271	199	72	63	1,277	426	1,703	127	24
Commercial Printing	275	253	149	112	2,134	996	3,130	104	21
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	993	534	360	8,579	3,870	12,449	459	23
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	519	265	192	4,526	2,374	6,900	254	26
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,723	1,268	950	23,259	9,603	32,862	1,455	26
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,934	923	740	17,639	7,027	24,666	1,011	27

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

-48-

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	410	163	129	2,883	300	3,183	247	20
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	565	343	326	4,757	852	5,609	222	16
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	779	381	294	5,965	2,317	8,282	398	22
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	826	362	311	7,798	2,814	10,612	464	29
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	253	136	120	4,768	1,339	6,107	117	45
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>2,129</u>	<u>1,125</u>	<u>1,042</u>	<u>23,452</u>	<u>2,419</u>	<u>25,871</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>23</u>
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,194	632	597	15,984	1,246	17,230	561	27
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,121	611	576	15,833	1,246	17,079	509	28
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERV	49	501	266	254	3,178	318	3,496	235	13
Electric Services	491	324	138	134	2,274	169	2,443	186	18
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>11,044</u>	<u>5,674</u>	<u>5,023</u>	<u>94,258</u>	<u>23,310</u>	<u>117,568</u>	<u>5,370</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>1,905</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>29,380</u>	<u>7,552</u>	<u>36,932</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>19</u>
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,259	673	590	9,029	2,015	11,044	586	16
Professional & Commercial Equip. & Supp.	504	80	46	43	684	124	808	34	18
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	140	56	54	866	156	1,022	84	18
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	262	146	144	3,356	331	3,687	116	25

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

149-

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	2,041	1,232	1,057	20,351	5,537	25,888	809	21
Groceries & Related Products	514	1,062	690	588	13,347	3,592	16,939	372	25
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	<u>7,744</u>	<u>3,769</u>	<u>3,376</u>	<u>64,878</u>	<u>15,758</u>	<u>80,636</u>	<u>3,975</u>	<u>21</u>
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPP.	52	499	241	224	3,768	453	4,221	258	18
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	387	191	174	2,961	431	3,392	196	18
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	1,000	511	476	5,116	495	5,611	489	11
Department Stores	531	837	397	369	3,734	347	4,081	440	10
FOOD STORES	54	1,777	1,144	983	15,957	9,752	25,709	633	22
Grocery Stores	541	1,753	1,144	983	15,957	9,752	25,709	609	22
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,103	472	454	11,349	1,017	12,366	631	26
New & Used Car Dealers	551	568	210	200	6,264	242	6,506	358	31
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	117	84	71	5,037	50	5,087	33	61
FURNITURE & HOME FURN. STORES	57	146	58	51	2,966	582	3,548	88	61
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	108	39	32	1,802	64	1,866	69	48
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,761	789	709	12,609	1,332	13,941	972	18

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1,341	470	408	8,076	2,077	10,153	871	22
Drug Stores	591	208	72	60	1,156	185	1,341	136	19
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	682	174	156	4,775	1,292	6,067	508	35
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>6,785</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>8,259</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>25</u>
BANKING	60	218	108	97	2,487	156	2,643	110	24
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	129	82	73	1,773	132	1,905	47	23
<u>INSURANCE</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>1,212</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>2,335</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>24</u>
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERV	64	56	11	10	1,706	21	1,727	45	157
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	<u>7,388</u>	<u>4,109</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>70,945</u>	<u>14,202</u>	<u>85,147</u>	<u>3,279</u>	<u>21</u>
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	1,209	884	574	4,737	1,868	6,605	325	7
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	553	267	254	2,876	370	3,246	286	12
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	368	192	186	6,132	276	6,408	176	33
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	114	90	79	2,439	56	2,495	24	28
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,586	2,077	1,734	42,572	9,082	51,654	1,509	25
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,621	1,020	859	22,586	5,548	28,134	601	28
Hospitals	806	1,569	896	751	13,821	3,281	17,102	673	19

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	<u>Total Cases⁴</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
LEGAL SERVICES	81	57	14	14	28	0	28	43	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	462	146	142	1,856	568	2,424	316	17
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	441	158	145	2,258	237	2,495	283	16
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	44	19	18	177	24	201	25	11

¹ See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	48,139	24,966	19,767	418,325	137,865	556,190	23,158	22
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	621	354	342	7,527	936	8,463	267	24
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	355	203	198	3,851	561	4,412	152	22
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	220	122	121	3,308	319	3,627	98	30
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	5,958	2,967	2,723	68,435	7,073	75,508	2,984	25
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,051	991	942	15,475	2,582	18,057	1,060	18
General Contractors - Residential	152	1,080	585	561	8,743	1,697	10,440	495	18
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	970	406	381	6,732	885	7,617	564	19
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	1,191	536	417	9,190	1,357	10,547	654	20
Highway & Street Construction	161	443	195	170	2,252	304	2,556	248	13
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	748	341	247	6,938	1,053	7,991	406	23
<u>SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</u>	<u>17</u>	2,716	1,440	1,364	43,770	3,134	46,904	1,270	33
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	511	233	229	6,429	165	6,594	278	28
Electrical Work	173	336	126	119	6,504	925	7,429	210	59
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	767	389	364	8,670	746	9,416	373	24

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
MANUFACTURING	20-39	21,408	10,925	7,396	170,390	95,083	265,473	10,477	24
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,287	761	656	11,838	3,596	15,434	526	20
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	391	185	156	3,183	1,431	4,614	206	25
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	229	146	121	1,583	473	2,056	83	14
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,075	505	385	9,570	2,980	12,550	570	25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	325	139	104	3,598	522	4,120	186	30
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2,552	1,485	1,269	28,651	5,453	34,104	1,065	23
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	674	433	412	10,294	455	10,749	239	25
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	714	408	334	5,549	2,181	7,730	306	19
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	631	367	282	7,682	1,968	9,650	264	26
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	3,465	1,667	1,123	39,629	18,907	58,536	1,797	35
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	3,061	1,491	1,022	37,647	17,752	55,399	1,570	37
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	440	206	165	3,095	1,213	4,308	234	21
Newspapers	271	192	65	56	1,005	373	1,378	127	21
Commercial Printing	275	245	141	109	2,090	840	2,930	104	21
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	866	460	307	7,119	2,704	9,823	406	21
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	434	214	162	3,411	1,208	4,619	220	22
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,953	878	685	14,002	3,601	17,603	1,075	20
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,347	615	501	9,126	2,735	11,861	732	19

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	407	160	129	2,883	223	3,106	247	19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	476	275	262	4,040	521	4,561	201	17
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	704	349	266	5,197	1,943	7,140	355	20
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	689	314	275	5,415	1,638	7,053	375	22
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	167	102	93	2,444	607	3,051	65	30
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	2,106	1,109	1,027	22,702	2,356	25,058	995	23
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,186	628	593	15,944	1,228	17,172	557	27
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,113	607	572	15,793	1,228	17,021	505	28
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERV.	49	496	261	249	2,743	298	3,041	235	12
Electric Services	491	319	133	129	1,839	149	1,988	186	15
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10,489	5,382	4,786	79,146	18,778	97,924	5,107	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	3,219	1,845	1,617	27,604	6,986	34,590	1,374	19
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,219	641	576	7,957	1,802	9,759	578	15
Professional & Commercial Equip. & Supp.	504	77	43	40	77	15	92	34	2
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	125	48	47	783	103	886	77	18
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	258	143	141	3,181	331	3,512	115	25

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS Groceries & Related Products	51 514	2,000 1,042	1,204 671	1,041 576	19,647 12,914	5,184 3,308	24,831 16,222	796 371	21 24
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	7,270	3,537	3,169	51,542	11,792	63,334	3,733	18
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPP Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	52 521	485 384	229 190	212 173	3,364 2,951	431 431	3,795 3,382	256 194	17 18
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES Department Stores	53 531	996 833	511 397	476 369	5,116 3,734	495 347	5,611 4,081	485 436	11 10
FOOD STORES Grocery Stores	54 541	1,600 1,576	1,017 1,017	875 875	11,590 11,590	6,347 6,347	17,937 17,937	583 559	18 18
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS New & Used Car Dealers	55 551	1,059 524	472 210	454 200	11,349 6,264	1,017 242	12,366 6,506	587 314	26 31
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	116	83	70	5,035	50	5,085	33	61
FURNITURE & HOME FURN STORES Furniture, Home Furnishings	57 571	146 108	58 39	51 32	2,966 1,802	582 64	3,548 1,866	88 69	61 48
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,703	748	670	6,120	1,296	7,416	955	10

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1,165	419	361	6,002	1,574	7,576	746	18
Drug Stores	591	196	67	55	1,078	185	1,263	129	19
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	547	134	120	3,288	789	4,077	413	30
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>3,673</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>4,243</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>16</u>
BANKING	60	200	92	81	1,598	104	1,702	108	19
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	111	66	57	884	80	964	45	15
INSURANCE	63	143	60	60	657	271	928	83	15
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERV	64	30	5	4	38	21	59	25	12
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	<u>7,035</u>	<u>3,949</u>	<u>3,228</u>	<u>66,227</u>	<u>13,004</u>	<u>79,231</u>	<u>3,086</u>	<u>20</u>
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	1,193	881	571	4,727	1,868	6,595	312	7
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	537	264	251	2,866	370	3,236	273	12
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	360	189	186	6,132	255	6,387	171	34
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	114	90	79	2,439	56	2,495	24	28
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,450	2,011	1,674	40,373	8,923	49,296	1,439	25
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,593	1,004	846	22,361	5,543	27,904	589	28
Hospitals	806	1,483	863	721	13,463	3,127	16,590	620	19

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	<u>Total Cases⁴</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
LEGAL SERVICES	81	41	14	14	28	-	28	27	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	437	144	140	1,852	568	2,420	293	17
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	419	157	144	2,234	237	2,471	262	16
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	43	18	17	172	24	196	25	11

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	4,925	2,329	1,474	57,855	36,816	94,671	2,594	41
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	22	16	15	292	136	428	6	27
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	17	14	13	273	136	409	3	29
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	*	*	*	19	-	19	-	10
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	110	48	44	1,312	69	1,381	61	29
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	22	13	13	459	-	459	8	35
General Contractors - Residential	152	15	9	9	364	-	364	5	40
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	7	*	*	95	-	95	*	24
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	25	8	*	12	42	54	17	7
Highway & Street Construction	161	9	*	*	*	*	*	7	*
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	16	6	*	10	40	50	10	8
<u>SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</u>	<u>17</u>	63	27	27	841	27	868	36	32
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	8	*	*	14	-	14	6	7
Electrical Work	173	9	5	5	15	-	15	*	*
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	29	9	9	206	18	224	20	25

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	3,748	1,736	976	32,559	29,914	62,473	2,011	36
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	209	115	80	1,876	1,578	3,454	94	30
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	34	16	11	247	278	525	18	33
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	93	38	30	412	304	716	55	19
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	82	29	26	828	1,080	1,908	53	66
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	81	41	27	1,471	949	2,420	40	59
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	111	75	50	1,689	1,313	3,002	35	40
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	*	*	*	*	87	91	-	91
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	20	15	14	718	59	777	5	52
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	74	50	26	908	1,167	2,075	23	42
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	319	124	74	5,164	1,966	7,130	195	58
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	295	110	69	5,057	1,600	6,657	185	61
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	18	18	13	376	218	594	-	33
Newspapers	271	7	7	7	272	53	325	-	46
Commercial Printing	275	8	8	*	44	156	200	-	25
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	127	74	53	1,460	1,166	2,626	53	35
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	85	51	30	1,115	1,166	2,281	34	45
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	770	390	265	9,257	6,002	15,259	380	39
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	587	308	239	8,513	4,292	12,805	279	42

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	*	*	-	-	77	77	-	26
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	89	68	64	717	331	1,048	21	15
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	75	32	28	768	374	1,142	43	36
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	137	48	36	2,383	1,176	3,559	89	74
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	86	34	27	2,324	732	3,056	52	90
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	23	16	15	750	63	813	7	51
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	8	*	*	40	18	58	*	15
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	8	*	*	40	18	58	*	15
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERV	49	5	5	5	435	20	455	-	91
Electric Services	491	5	5	5	435	20	455	-	91
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	474	232	207	13,336	3,966	17,302	242	75
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	81	60	30	1,776	566	2,342	21	39
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	40	32	14	1,072	213	1,285	8	40
Professional & Commercial Equip. & Supp.	504	*	*	*	607	109	716	-	239
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	15	8	7	83	53	136	7	17
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	*	*	*	175	-	175	*	58

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	41	28	16	704	353	1,057	13	38
Groceries & Related Products	514	20	19	12	433	284	717	*	38
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	474	232	207	13,336	3,966	17,302	242	75
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPP	52	14	12	12	404	22	426	*	36
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	*	*	*	10	-	10	*	10
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Department Stores	531	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
FOOD STORES	54	177	127	108	4,367	3,405	7,772	50	61
Grocery Stores	541	177	127	108	4,367	3,405	7,772	50	61
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
New & Used Car Dealers	551	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*
FURNITURE & HOME FURN STORES	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	58	41	39	6,489	36	6,525	17	159

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	176	51	47	2,074	503	2,577	125	51
Drug Stores	591	12	5	5	78	-	78	7	16
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	135	40	36	1,487	503	1,990	95	50
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	114	61	52	3,112	904	4,016	53	66
BANKING	60	18	16	16	889	52	941	*	59
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	18	16	16	889	52	941	*	59
<u>INSURANCE</u>	<u>63</u>	70	39	30	555	852	1,407	31	36
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERV	64	26	6	6	1,668	-	1,668	20	278
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	353	160	135	4,718	1,198	5,916	193	37
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	16	*	*	10	-	10	13	*
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	16	*	*	10	-	10	13	*
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	8	*	-	-	21	21	5	7
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	136	66	60	2,199	159	2,358	70	36
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	28	16	13	225	5	230	12	14
Hospitals	806	86	33	30	358	154	512	53	16

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
LEGAL SERVICES	81	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	25	*	*	*	-	*	23	*
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	22	*	*	24	-	24	21	24
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	*	*	*	5	-	5	-	5

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-6;

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.
3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

Where N = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays. 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year; EH = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases include fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

Note: DASHES indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.05 per 100 workers; in Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (*) indicate numbers of cases/workdays less than 5.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 10) and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services for construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

SCOPE OF THE 1989 OSH SURVEY

The 1989 OSH Injuries and Illnesses Survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Contract Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89), except Private Households (SIC 88). In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses at Maine's 102 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in industries listed above are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and federal/state/local government units.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to 3,894 sample units. A relatively small proportion (335 or 8.6 percent) of these were later excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found not to be within the scope of the survey, were included in a report that was completed for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same establishment, or were not deliverable by the Postal Service because of an inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,351 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,559 for a 94.2 percent usable response rate.

ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the respondent as the most important product or activity.

STANDARD INDUSTRY MIX

Because rates among industries vary greatly, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw the wrong conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates (such as Maine) has a poor overall safety record when compared with the national rate or with rates from other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM), and the formula is shown below:

$$\frac{\sum(X_i * Y_i)}{(\sum X_i) - X_o}$$

X_i =national employment for the i^{th} industry
 Y_i =unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry
 X_o =employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries, as was done for Maine in Section IX. Remaining differences are then clearly due to other factors.

APPENDIX B: ANNUAL SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES IN MAINE (200-S)

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational
safety and Health Administration

1989 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1989)

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 6/30/91

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1989	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1989	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1989	IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES	Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.
Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1989 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.)		A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services	B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1989 annual value of production, sales or receipts. <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> % </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> % </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> % </div>	C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Central administration 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Research, development and testing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Storage (warehouse) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1989, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred.
			(Leave this box blank.)	SEE BELOW	PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS
					The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1989)

- Complete this blank by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1989 OSHA No. 200.**
 - Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1989.**
 - Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (6) + (9) + (13).**
 - Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.**

FOCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

Injuries with Lost Workdays					Injuries Without Lost Workdays*
Number of deaths or 1 in log (OSHA No. 200)	Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Total Days away from work	Total Days of restricted work activity	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (OSHA No. 200)	(5) (OSHA No. 200)	(6) (OSHA No. 200)

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES

***WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS—CASES (WITH NO DAYS LOST) RESULTING IN EITHER: DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION (ON THE DAY OF OCCURRENCE), TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.**

II. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)

NAME _____
TITLE _____
SIGNATURE _____
AREA CODE AND PHONE _____
DATE _____

COMMENTS

COMMENTS

[View Details](#) [Edit](#) [Delete](#)

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

10

State of Maine
Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Maine House Station 45
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone Number 207-289-5

complete this record for the establishment covered by the description below.

ABER DI ACED HEDE

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS
 Title 29, Part 1904, 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 3 weeks of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM
 1989 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY**
 (Covering Calendar Year 1989)

Change of Ownership—When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

Partial-Year Reporting—For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), including the time period this report covers.

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

An ESTABLISHMENT is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1989

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1989 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1989 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan.-10; Feb.-10; Mar.-10; Apr.-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug.-0; Sept.-0; Oct.-0; Nov.-5; Dec.-5—you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case: 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1989

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1989. Be sure to include ONLY time on duty. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1989

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1989.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C only if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if a) supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or b) supporting services are provided but only on a contract or fee basis for the general public or for other business firms.

NOTE: If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1989 during which your establishment(s) had an OSHA compliance inspection. Include inspections under the Federal or State equivalents of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by Federal or State inspectors and other inspections which may result in penalties for violations of safety and health standards. Do not include inspections limited to elevators, boilers, fire safety or those which are consultative in nature.

SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", complete only Section VII.

SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1989 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1989.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1)
2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2)
3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 6) | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8)
5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9)
6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |
|--|--|

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an Injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an Illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted work day.

Also, for each case which is an Illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log columns 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "Comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. KEEP your file copy.

APPENDIX C: Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

Determining recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: 1) The employer's premises, and 2) any other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.
2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.
3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.
4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment, involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided. Those cases in which medical treatment was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

- *Treatment of infection
- *Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Treatment of second or third degree burns
- *Application of sutures (stitches)
- *Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures
- *Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye
- *Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location

Recordkeeping Summary (Continued)

- *Use of prescription medications (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)
- *Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Use of hot or cold compresses during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)
- *Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)
- *Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment

First Aid Treatment. First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should not be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- *Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel
- *Treatment of first degree burns
- *Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel
- *Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel
- *Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required
- *Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is uncomplicated, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- *Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- *Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking
- *Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel
- *Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- *Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- *Negative x-ray diagnosis
- *Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment: Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

**APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES
FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1988
SEQUENCED ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME**

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Alabama	9.7	4.3	75.1
Alaska	10.8	5.0	68.2
American Samoa	2.8	1.8	26.3
Arizona	8.9	4.0	75.4
Arkansas	9.5	4.1	76.7
California	9.0	4.4	74.2
Connecticut	9.0	4.2	77.8
Delaware	6.4	3.2	62.2
Florida	8.4	3.8	65.8
Guam	4.4	3.0	32.9
Hawaii	10.3	5.5	90.8
Indiana	10.0	4.3	67.3
Iowa	9.7	4.4	76.3
Kansas	9.5	4.0	79.2
Kentucky	9.5	4.7	85.0
Louisiana	7.4	3.4	92.0
MAINE	14.3	7.3	167.9
Maryland	7.8	4.0	62.6
Michigan	10.5	4.7	92.1
Minnesota	8.1	3.7	69.9
Mississippi	9.7	4.2	74.4
Missouri	9.8	4.2	71.9
Montana	9.2	3.6	74.3
Nebraska	10.0	4.4	81.7
Nevada	10.2	5.1	100.0
New Mexico	7.9	3.9	93.1
North Carolina	8.2	3.5	53.4
Oklahoma	8.7	3.9	79.2
Oregon	11.1	5.6	122.6
Puerto Rico	4.6	3.8	119.4
Rhode Island	11.0	6.0	142.9
South Carolina	8.2	3.4	58.6
Tennessee	9.3	4.1	68.5
UNITED STATES	8.6	4.0	76.1
Utah	9.2	3.7	54.5
Vermont	9.8	4.6	81.4
Virgin Islands	2.8	2.0	35.6
Virginia	8.6	4.0	66.5
Washington	11.1	5.2	85.9
West Virginia	9.3	5.0	107.6
Wyoming	7.8	3.3	72.2

APPENDIX E: RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Due to technical problems encountered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in converting Variance programs to personal computer systems, the relative standard errors necessary to produce Text Table N were not available. Corrections will be made and the data will be available next year.

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Days away from work: The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: Establishments with a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

First-aid treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. (See Appendix C.)

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. (See Section II.)

Industry Division – see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group – see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters and so forth) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Appendix C.)

APPENDIX F (CONTINUED)

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(7a) **Occupational skin diseases or disorders**, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(7b) **Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)**, for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) **Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents**, for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) **Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)**, for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(7e) **Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)**, for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) **Disorders associated with repeated trauma**, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) **All other occupational illnesses**, for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; etc.

APPENDIX F (CONTINUED)

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form: The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. (See Appendix B.)

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX G: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability (See Appendix H). Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very suitable _____

Suitable _____

Not suitable _____

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to: Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Div.
State House Station #45
Augusta, Me 04333

If you wish a reply, please include your name and mailing address.

APPENDIX H: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division
State House Station 45
Augusta, Me 04333

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS (contact this office for latest year available):

- Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- Census of Maine Manufactures
- Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- Maine Construction Wage Rates
- Labor Relations in Maine

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

- Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 101. Note: You may use copies of your Workers' Compensation reports in place of the OSHA No. 101 for those cases that are OSHA recordable.
- Log & Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 200
- Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the Job
- Recordkeeping Requirements Guidelines
- A Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements

